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Yours Truly,
J. W. Weltner

Hypnotism

. . . and . . .

Clairvoyance,

....BY...

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BOOK I.

PREFACE TO BOOK I.

The object of this book is to explain in a clear and simple manner how to hypnotize yourself and others and to improve the mind by systematic development.

Many books have been written on this subject fully discussing its history during all ages, but the aim in this work is to simplify it and enable the reader to do all that any other hypnotist can do. Not only this but to develop one's clairvoyant powers, and this is made so simple and plain that no one need to fail.

Respectfully,

J. W. WELTNER.

HYPNOTISM.

HYPNOTISM as a theory, is handed down to us from ancient times, but, as a science it is of modern times. It is now creating a world wide interest, and is being investigated, studied, tested, accepted and practiced by people in every walk of life. Having run the gauntlets of prejudiced criticism, it stands to-day successfully demonstrated to be one of the most wonderful sciences of the century.

Hypnotism in its broadest sense, may be considered mere suggestion which influences or controls the sub-conscious mind. In its limited sense it is simply sleep produced artificially or by suggestion.

Mesmer claimed that hypnotism is

magnetism or electricity. From him it received the name of Mesmerism, but the same power is in Mermerism and in Hypnotism, the power of the sub-conscious mind. Some say it is only weak minded people that can be hypnotized, but a greater mistake could not be made. The subject simply becomes passive and accepts the suggestions of the operator, not because of weak will power but because he is willing to become passive to the suggestions of the operator. No one can force him to do so. His will is always free. The power of hypnotizing resides in the subject.

In the last few years the Medical Profession, in the most enlightened nations of the world have used hypnotism to a great extent. It is used in many Hospitals, and Physicians, Dentists and Nurses learn the principles of Hypnotism

in the schools located in nearly every city of importance in the world. Many works have been written on the subject, such as Wood's Ideal Suggestions; Hudson's Laws of Psychic Phenomena; Bernheim's Suggestive Therapeutics; Delenze's Animal Magnetism, etc.

It is no longer an experiment but an established Science. Systems of Medicine have been tried and discarded, but Hypnotism as a System of Healing is with us to stay. Every great discovery had its enemies, and no wonder that this, one of the greatest of all discoveries, has met violent opposition. People condemn it without investigation, but if the reader will carefully observe the directions given in this course of study, and test them thoroughly, you will be convinced of the wonderful power of Hypnotism in the cure of diseases, and

in the control of your business affairs.

This is not a subject that should be lightly trifled with. The charlatan stage performances are largely responsible for the adverse criticisms against Hypnotism in many localities. Persons should not practice it until they become complete masters of the science, not only in producing the hypnotic sleep, but also in waking the subject, or in bringing the subject out from the influence into complete consciousness.

The first stage of Hypnotism may be termed a light sleep or the somnambulistic stage. The second stage is the cataleptic stage, and the third is the trance stage or clairvoyant stage. In a light clairvoyant stage, mind reading may be developed, but in the deeper trance, or clairvoyant stage, most wonderful powers of the sub-conscious mind

is developed or discovered, such as leaving the body to visit distant places and persons, and make accurate reports. In the deepest trance the mind is able to know and to see most wonderful things. 2 Cor. 12: 2-5 illustrates this condition. The words heard were unspeakable and not lawful to be uttered, because the world was not then able to comprehend such wonders.

PASSING THROUGH THE STAGES.

When you place a subject in the first stage or light sleep, and desire him to go into the cataleptic stage, you simply give the command fearlessly and confidently: "Go deeper;" "Go into the cataleptic stage where your body becomes perfectly rigid." The subject immediately becomes rigid or stiff. This may be ascer-

tained by lifting the hand slightly and it will be observed that the arm is perfectly rigid.

To pass the subject into the trance stage, you simply give the command: "Go deeper;" "Go into a light clairvoyant stage," or "Go into the mind reading stage." When you give these commands or make these suggestions, you must *expect* them to be obeyed, and the result will be exactly according to your expectations. In this condition the subject may develop the power of mind reading.

When desired to go into a deeper trance, the order is given as above, "Go into a deeper trance where your mind may be able to visit distant persons or places." If the mind of the subject is directed to make visits and bring back reports, it will do so more and more accu-

rately as the clairvoyant develops. Before giving the suggestion of going into the deepest trance, you should suggest that the mind return to the body and prepare to go into the deepest trance, then your suggestion: "Go deeper into the deepest trance and remain (a given length of time) not longer than twenty minutes, and at the end of that time, after directing the mind to return to the body, the suggestion should be given: "Wake up," or "You may now come back through the stages and prepare to awake." You can wake the subject direct from any stage, by the simple command, "Wake up," or when properly developed, the subject can be placed in any stage direct, without being required to pass through the preceding ones.

If the subject does not wake up when the command is given, say when I count

(a certain number as) twenty, you will wake when I say twenty. It is just as easy to wake a patient as it is to put him to sleep. The main business of the operator is to keep cool, not get excited, and issue all suggestions or commands with the full expectation of being obeyed. If you make any "Time suggestions" such as "Go into the cataleptic stage and remain two hours," you cannot wake the subject before the time expires, therefore be extremely careful what suggestions you make in any of the stages. If you fail to wake the subject, do not be alarmed, because he will wake of his own accord, after sleeping the usual length of time of his natural sleep.

METHODS OF HYPNOTIZING.

FIRST METHOD.

The patient should be directed to lie down or sit in a comfortable position and be at perfect ease. The hypnotist either standing by the side or sitting in front of the subject, places his hands, with fingers extended, over the subject's head and makes passes slowly down to the extremities, near but not touching the body, stopping a few moments in front of the eyes and also at the pit of the stomach, closing the hands at the end of each pass, until he is ready to make the next pass, or until the hand reaches the head as the starting point.

It is also suggested to ask the subject to direct his eyes to a certain point and hold them there steadily but without making any effort to think.

After making these passes a few min-

utes, you should let the voice drop into a monotone and say, "You are now resting quietly, and will soon be asleep. Do not try to think, but just rest and not even try to go to sleep. You are looking very sleepy and your eyes are getting moist and you are breathing more slowly and your limbs are getting heavy and you are going to sleep, down, down into a peaceful sleep," etc., etc. You can prepare a long speech similar to these expressions to be delivered in a monotonous manner and use as much of it as necessary, and after your subject is asleep, it is best to say, "You are asleep and you cannot wake up 'till I call you."

When you are sure your subject is asleep, you can say "You are asleep but you can hear me, and do everything I tell you." "You may remain asleep but you can open your eyes."

The subject will now take any suggestion and do anything or attempt to do anything you suggest, except to commit a crime. He cannot be induced to commit a crime in the hypnotic condition, any more than in the waking condition.

There are hundreds of ways to hypnotize, and the operator should try various methods, until he finds the method best adapted to himself, which he could select as his leading method, but the methods should also be varied to suit the subject.

SECOND METHOD.

Your patient will lie down comfortably and you sit by his side and touch his forehead with the tips of the fingers of the left hand, pressing gently, and with the right hand grasp the patient's right hand and give the monotonous suggestive speech similar to that suggested in Method No. 1.

THIRD METHOD.

The subject is comfortably seated and you stand in front, holding a bright object, not more than one inch in diameter, in front and a little above the eyes, directing the patient to look steadily at the object and think of nothing but sleep. This position tires the eyes and the monotonous suggestive speech similar to that used in the preceding methods, will soon induce sleep, if the subject is susceptible.

SELF-HYPNOTISM.

Take a comfortable position, call in your faculties of mind, and rest. Count the pulsations of your heart, by counting mentally, one, two, as you inhale the breath, and three, four, as you exhale, repeating this count mentally, thinking of nothing else, and you cease to think of

the counting, but you do it automatically, you will soon be asleep.

Other methods of self-hypnotism, such as repeating the letters of the alphabet mentally, or a stanza of poetry over and over again, abstracting the mind from everything else, have been successfully used.

Another method is to direct your eyes to a point between the eyebrows on what the Phrenologists call the organ of individuality, keeping them in this position, while mentally doing what is suggested in either of the methods suggested above. The eyes should be closed in these efforts at self-hypnotism. Before inducing the hypnotic sleep upon yourself, it is wise to make auto-suggestions similar to any of the post-hypnotic suggestions explained in the twelfth lecture. This will enable you to accomplish anything you, as an

operator, can lead your subjects to do, such as Self-Healing, or learning Telapathy, Psychometry, Magnetic Healing, or how to apply your mind to the healing of others.

There are good works published on Psycho-Therapeutics and much valuable information may be gleaned from them, but my endeavors have been to present in this course of study, the simplest and most practical methods of healing, and to present them in a way that may be understood by the average reader and yet sufficiently comprehensive to interest the most philosophic minds.

POST HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION AND HYPNOTIC CURES.

When a subject is hypnotized, you may make such suggestions as will influence him in his conscious state. You may

suggest that at any time you desire, you can hypnotize him instantaneously by any movement on your part you please to suggest, or by the reading of any letter you may write him, or even by telephone message, and if you make the suggestion sufficiently impressive, you can at any time afterward accomplish with him just what you had suggested, except to cause him to do anything morally wrong.

You may suggest to your hypnotized subject that he can learn how to be successful in his business transactions, and he will soon discover a marked improvement in all his business operations.

Remember all Post hypnotic suggestions are made while the subject is in the hypnotic state or condition, and your object should be to make only such suggestions as will be of advantage to your subject, and induce him to lead a better and

more useful life, or to rid himself of any bad habits that he may be addicted to. You may suggest that he may now learn to make his life more agreeable to his associates or companions.

TELEPATHY.

You may suggest to your subject that he can learn how to communicate his thoughts to absent persons or to receive communications from them. This is termed by some writers Mind Transference. The communications may be so distinct as to seem audible, and it is then called Clair-audience. This is learned when the subject is in the deep clairvoyant stage.

PSYCHOMETRY, OR "SOUL SEEING."

Suggest to your subject while he is in the deep trance or clairvoyant stage, that he can learn how to see absent persons

and know just what they are doing at any time, and if the suggestion is made sufficiently impressive when the subject is in his conscious state, he will soon discover that he possesses what is called by some writers "Spiritual Sight," or knowing by intuition.

The only way that you can really know that these Post Hypnotic suggestions accomplish these wonders of the mind is to test them for yourself. Some of these things seem incredible until you see them actually done by properly developed subjects. If at first you don't succeed, try again.

Many diseases may be cured permanently, by making impressive suggestions to your subject. The proper suggestions for the cure of diseases are: "You are getting better and your trouble will soon leave you." "YOU are im-

proving very rapidly and in a few minutes you will be entirely cured." "Your restoration to health will be complete and permanent." "You are now perfectly cured, and your troubles will not return any more," etc.

In this manner you can cure nervous troubles, headaches, laziness, the tobacco habit, the whiskey habit, the morphine habit, epilepsy, colds, la grippe, loss of power, etc., and give tone and health to your afflicted patients.

Many cases may be successfully and permanently cured by one hypnotic treatment, but if you have failed to make your suggestions sufficiently strong to effect a cure, try again and again, fully EXPECTING your efforts to succeed, and your success will be EXACTLY ACCORDING to your EXPECTATIONS.

To make a successful hypnotist, it is

necessary to cultivate and possess full confidence in your power to control your subjects. Without this confidence you will fail. The way to acquire this power is thoroughly to master the subject, that is, to understand how to proceed, how to think and what to say. Make any suggestions you can that will give your subject confidence in your power as a hypnotist, and the stronger you can make these suggestions the easier it will be to get him under control. A good reputation as a hypnotist adds much to the power of an operator.

Cultivate perfect confidence in your own powers, and learn to depend on your sub-conscious powers to attract unto you whatsoever you desire. Do not recognize in yourself any possibility of failure. As one traveling man suggested, "When you want anything, go after it and GET it."

Many persons undertake a task, thinking, "I don't know whether I can succeed, but I will try." This is not the correct position to assume.

One Commander said to a Lieutenant: "Can you and your company take that battery?" The Lieutenant answered, "We can try." The Commander said, "You are not the man I want." Calling another Lieutenant he asked, "Can you with your command, take that battery?" The answer came, "I can." The order was given, "Go and take it;"—and he TOOK it.

Industry and economy, together with a settled purpose, will bring you into any degree of prosperity you desire.

If you desire to become a hypnotist or clairvoyant, assume you can do so, and try it when you have an opportunity, and if you make your suggestions as your

own common sense may dictate to you, you will succeed in a majority of cases. Whatever you do, let it be with a purpose similar to that conveyed in the Historic expression, "I shall fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," and "Gen. Taylor never surrenders."

You may learn of the power of the sub-conscious mind, but you must TRUST it, and EXPECT it to do your bidding, and you will succeed.

This is true as a hypnotist, clairvoyant or healer.

There is no limit to the power of the sub-conscious mind, except the doubts, fears and biased judgment of the conscious mind, and when the conscious mind or objective mind is asleep, either in the natural or hypnotic sleep, the sub-conscious or subjective mind is free to accomplish whatever is demanded of it.

The sub-conscious or subjective mind is a distinct entity, and its business is to care for the body, regulate all the organs and secretions and excretions. It is the intuition, the human soul, and can see without the use of the natural eyes, and has the power to communicate with other minds, regardless of distance. It is able to project thought and receive thought any distance, and read the minds of others. It never sleeps, it never forgets, and is considered the storehouse of all human experiences. It never dies.

The sub-conscious mind is that which produces all the phenomena of clairvoyance, and these powers are more or less common to all human minds. That is, the power of bringing up into consciousness all that is stored in the experiences of the conscious mind, or to read the conscious and sub-conscious minds of others.

Enough has been given to enable any one to develop his hypnotic powers, and the discussion under the head of Clairvoyance will give all that is necessary to know to develop yourself or others.



CLAIRVOYANCE.

WHAT has been said about hypnotism may be considered the preliminaries to a complete development of clairvoyant powers. Clairvoyance means clear seeing. It is simply seeing or discerning with the soul or sub-conscious mind with sufficient distinctness for the knowledge, or facts to produce an intelligible impression on the conscious mind, or to cause the organs of speech to communicate them to others. To see the absent as if they were present. To see the past as if it were present. Much that is presented to the public under the name of clairvoyance is merely trickery and cleverness on the part of the so-called clairvoyant, whose generalization will

apply to all alike, or who may be able to read the mind to reveal the past, and since their object is to make money, their future predictions are usually of a pleasing or flattering nature.

The power of clairvoyance is through the sub-conscious mind, or as some term it, the subjective mind. Being an individualized expression of universal mind, it may search out and know the peculiar characteristics of any other individual. Here lies the secret; herein exists the power.

This power of the mind has been observed in all ages. Socrates and Appolonius exercised this self-same power. Cicero and Pliny speak of it and recommend that someone should record "what these sleepers say because they do not retain any recollection of them."

Tertulian, St. Justin and Plato recog-

nized that certain people in their days had these peculiar powers.

These powers were supposed to be "gifts," and that only a few were endowed with these peculiar gifts; but modern science has revealed the fact that most persons are, to a greater or less extent, clairvoyant subjects.

Clairvoyance may be natural or induced by hypnotism. In its perfect form, the concious mind is asleep and the body in deep sleep, so that the strongest substances have no effect on the sense of smell; needles thrust into the body would produce no pain; surgical operations performed without being felt. When in this state the sub-conscious mind is most active and it is able to read the minds of others even to the power to give names of persons and places that any other mind is acquainted with. To see the absent as if it

were present; to visit people in strange places and give accurate descriptions, to even leave this earth and visit other spheres, as illustrated in book II of this volume, these are powers of the sub-conscious mind.

The all important question is not to give in detail the history of what has been accomplished in all ages; but how can a person develop these powers?

There are many ways of inducing the hypnotic condition and being carried into the clairvoyant state. This may be done by engaging a successful operator and placing yourself in his hands to be developed, or it may be accomplished by auto-suggestion.

The discussion on hypnotism will enable you to hypnotize others or teach them to hypnotize, and we shall now explain the process of

SELF-DEVELOPMENT,

of Clairvoyant powers.

Once or twice each day "enter the silence" for a space of fifteen or thirty minutes. This is simply entering a private, quiet room, and sitting; sit facing a dull black cloth spread out about a yard square, holding the eyes upon a particular point of the cloth without moving them in any manner whatever. Relax all your organs of body and mind, cease thinking and rest. Before "entering the silence" direct your sub-conscious mind to give you a hypnotic sleep and carry you into a deep trance. This may develop you in a very few sittings. Some seem to develop very quickly, while others require a long time. Before these hypnotic auto-suggestions, make the suggestion as to the time you wish to remain asleep, and if you make this in a positive manner you will wake

up at the time designated. It would be safer at first to authorize a friend to wake you after a certain length of time. Simple as this seems, it will do the work for you.

This is a development no one can do for you—no one can give you these powers. Even if you go to a noted hypnotist or clairvoyant, the most he can do is to employ such means as will make suggestions sufficiently strong to your sub-conscious mind to cause it to accomplish the desired result. He presses the button, but your sub-conscious mind must do the work.

Any phase of clairvoyance, mind reading, telepathy, clairaudience, psychometry, may be developed in like manner. When "entering the silence," make the proper auto-suggestion, but do not try any particular phase until you succeed in hypnotizing yourself. Continue this

until you become clairvoyant, and repeat the process from day to day, or time and again, until you can enter this condition at will.

You may make the auto-suggestion that when in the clairvoyant state you will be another person, and thus assume any character you desire. Our good spiritualist friends term this being "under control." Whether true or not, much of their teachings is most beautiful. I do not offer it as an argument against spirit manifestations when I say when you become clairvoyant you may assume the character and identity of a *living* person (mind or spirit,) or you may assume the character of one who has *passed from* this earthly existence and represent either character, one as easily as the other.

This volume is not intended as an argument for or against any of what are

termed the nineteen phases of mediumship, but it is simply an explanation of what hypnotism is and how to induce it and what clairvoyance is and how it may be developed.

Many things have occurred in the lives of most people—coincidences they are usually termed, but many thoughtful people recognize them as mind transference.

You "happen" (?) to think of a friend from whom you have not heard for a long time, and while holding him in mind you write him a letter. Before he has time to receive your letter he has happened (?) to think of you and written to you. The letters pass each other on the way. Coincidence? Not always! Mind transference? Why not? Telepathy? Pure and simple.

This occurs with persons who are

naturally clairvoyant. They seem to know or sense things by what is sometimes termed the sixth sense.

Mr. ———, of Nevada, Mo., left home for a two weeks' trip. The third day after leaving home he felt an impulse or impression that he was needed at home. He went home and arrived at night, and his little boy was at the depot with his buggy to meet him. The father said, "Son, why did you meet me with the buggy?" The son replied, "We thought you would come home on this train." The father said, "Son, what is wrong?" The answer came, "Uncle —— is dead!"

Coincidence? Certainly not. Mind transference or telepathy is the only explanation, and it was natural with these people, but these same powers can be developed in a large percentage of the human race.

Volumes could be written to illustrate this great subject, but it is our purpose only to make the way plain to seekers after these seeming mysteries. If you *desire* to develop your clairvoyant powers you have many points in your favor for success. If at first you don't succeed, if you are willing to try again and TRUST your sub-conscious mind to accomplish what you desire, all you need to do is to take your sittings for development according to the plan already suggested, and you can develop more surely when sitting alone than in company.

To illustrate the psychometric powers of the mind, the writer developed his sister-in-law, Mrs. S. J. Weltner, as a clairvoyant, or led her to develop herself, and tested her power of visiting places or persons with such accurate or definite

results that he directed her to visit the planet Mars and report what she could see and learn. The result is given in Book II of this volume.





MRS. S. J. WELTNER.

BOOK II.

THE BOOK OF MARS

...BY...

PROF. J. W. WELTNER.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PREFACE.

The things seen by the wonderful clairvoyant, Mrs. S. J. Weltner, are recorded just as she reported them while making many visits to the planet, without trying to observe the rules of rhetoric. If the subjects are slightly disconnected, or if some facts are repeated, our friends will understand the cause.

Mrs. Weltner never studied astronomy, and the points given by her that coincide exactly with astronomical science seem to be proof that she actually saw with her mental vision what is recorded in this volume. It is this sincere belief that her reports are correct that causes me to offer this "Book of Mars" to the reading public.

Respectfully,

J. W. WELTNER,

St. Louis, Mo.

MARS.

The planet Mars, so conspicuous in the heavens, and so much studied by astronomers, is an oblate spheroid, similar to the earth in form, having a diameter of 4200 miles. In its perihelion it is 128,500,000 miles from the sun, and when in aphelio it is 154,500,000 miles from the sun. It revolves around the sun in 687 days, and rotates on its axis in 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22.67 seconds.

About every 15 years Mars, when in opposition, comes within 60,000,000 miles of the earth. It is then a brilliant orb, rivaling Jupiter and Venus in splendor.

The telescope brings into view what is supposed to be land and water; also snow about the poles. The polar caps diminish in size during the summer and increase during the winter.

The dark portions seen through the telescope are supposed to be water, and

the reddish portion of the planet's disc is supposed to be dry land.

Astronomers report the existence of clouds, but they report the air only one-fourth the density of the earth's atmosphere.

The bulk of the planet being only about one-eighth as large as the earth, the force of gravity is not so great, and if the atmosphere were of the same composition as that of the earth it would not be dense enough to support life, but an all-wise creator has supplied, even to this extremely rare atmosphere, the elements necessary to the existence of animal and vegetable life.

Mars is attended by two moons. Their names are Deimos and Phobos, which names are given by Homer in the fifteenth book of the Iliad, to the steeds which drew the chariot of the god of war, who personifies them as the attendants of Mars. There are five smaller moons belonging to Mars.

The surface is composed of land and water, the permanent water surface being about 500,000 square miles.

The land surface consists of what we call low plains, plateaus and mountains, with rivers and many artificial waterways for drainage, irrigation and navigation, thus making the vertical configuration of the surface of the planet similar to that of the earth.

The foregoing facts have been learned by astronomers, and they are about all that they will ever be able to learn with any degree of accuracy.

We shall now proceed to describe Mars as seen by an expert in Psychometry, whose sub-conscious mind or soul has made frequent visits to our sister world, and has learned many beautiful lessons about the planet and his productions.

What the astronomer has learned has been verified by the greater science of Psychometry, and it is needless to repeat what has already been written. We shall

proceed in a simple manner to describe the productions, animal, vegetable and mineral, as far as we have been able to see them; also the military and civil life.

THE VEGETABLE productions are similar to those of the earth, though not so profuse. The forests being extensive, but the trees not so large as they grow on the earth. The animal creation is also similar to that on the earth, though the various species are smaller but hardier, and all are covered with wool or fur instead of hair, to protect them from the intense cold.

The planet is inhabited by two races of people similar to the Caucasian and Indian races of this world, each forming a separate nation.

The country inhabited by the white race has a republican form of government, and the nation of the red people is a limited elective monarchy, though the customs and habits of the people and their laws are similar.

The name of the white country, in their language, is Latu, and the people are called Latunes. The name of the red nation is Gobay, and the people are called Gobays.

Each nation has its own language, most words being dissyllables. The name of the king of the Gobays is "Geegee," and is styled "Faba Geegee," or Great King. The name of the queen is "Pumlum" and is called "Veve Pumlum," or Lovely Queen.

The name of the president of the Latunes is "Roman."

LATUNE ELECTIONS.

Elections in the Latune nation are held each year, and the men and women who have performed their year's work satisfactorily and properly are the voters.

Their work is regularly inspected, and at the close of the year the officers of the government issue to those who have completed their work properly a clearance card. This clearance card entitles the holder to a vote.

After the age of fifty years all men and women are retired and receive the same yearly support as when they labored, and all these are entitled to vote.

These elections are held once a year at the beginning of a week of rest, and the delegates are selected on account of their special qualifications.

There is no scramble for office, such as we have in every election in the United States.

Each voting precinct elects a delegate

to what we would call a county convention, and they also elect three trustees to manage the affairs of the precinct. The trustees divide their precincts into districts and appoint a superintendent for each district, who appoints his clerks, school teachers, etc., and all these are officers of the government.

These superintendents and all other government officers are paid by the coupon system, the same amount as any other laborers. The idea prevailing in this Mars republic is to provide for every one's support, comfort and happiness, rather than to accumulate wealth.

The government offices, from the president down to the clerks of the districts, are considered places of honor, and are not sought after, but the places are all filled from the list of those who had passed the civil service examination. Each officer or clerk is selected on account of his or her special fitness for the place.

Clerks and teachers continue in their

respective positions permanently or during good behavior, and any complaints against them must be brought before the district court, which will be described later.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates elected by the voting precincts compose what we would call the County Central Committee.

They hold a convention regularly once each year for the purpose of electing state delegates and county officers, and meet from time to time to fill vacancies, etc.

They elect three delegates from each county or "forum" to represent the county in their state legislature, and this legislature elects the state officers, the governor and his staff, whose term of service is three years, and they are not eligible for more than two terms. All other state officers, such as clerks, accountants, etc., they elect to serve during life or good behavior.

This state legislature makes the laws for the state, subject to the constitution of the general government, and fills vacancies in the offices.

The state legislatures also elect repre-

sentatives to congress, and these are chosen on account of their character and qualifications. This congress makes the laws for the general government, and appoints all committees for the management of the civil and military service.

The state legislatures also elect one delegate from each state to the national convention, whose duty it is to elect the president and his cabinet. The term of service for the president and his cabinet is six years, and they are not eligible for more than one term.

All vacancies in the national conventions are filled by the state conventions, in which such vacancies occur, and vacancies in the government offices are filled by vote of the national delegate convention.

The president and his cabinet have powers similar to those exercised by the president of our U. S.

THE COURTS.

The supreme court is composed of one national judge for each state, but no judge is selected from his own state.

The president appoints one chief justice and the twenty-three associate judges to represent the thirty-three states, and the congress accepts or rejects the appointments by a two-thirds vote.

Each state is divided into judicial districts, and the national judge for each state appoints a judge and other officers for each district, and they hold court four times a year and continue in session until the entire business is disposed of, and thus no cases are postponed except for obtaining further necessary information.

There are no lawyers, and everything is settled by arbitration. Each side selects one man and the judge selects the third man, and the judge then requires each principal and all the witnesses to write all they *know* as eye witnesses about the case.

A clerk then collects all these written testimonies and reads them in the presence of the judge and the arbitrating committee, or as we would say, the jury.

The judge is well versed in the law and he explains to the jury all the legal points of the case and expresses his opinion, or as we would say, gives his charge to the jury, and the vote of the jury is a final settlement of the case.

They do not have many cases in court, because there is no money or property to fuss about, as all belongs to the government. Their court cases are about their personal difficulties.

I witnessed one trial which was a suit for divorce, and I learn that divorces are not granted for a complete separation, but the party at fault is sent to prison for a time commensurate with the nature or extent of his or her offense.

Adultery calls for a life imprisonment. If both parties in the divorce suit are at fault, they are both imprisoned; but if

they have families to care for they serve in prison alternately.

If husband and wife are quarrelsome, the neighbors are expected to sue for a trial and bring the case into court, and the case then proceeds as in the other divorce cases.

The result, I am told, is that almost all homes are lovely and peaceful.

THE ARMY.

All able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty are considered as belonging to the state militia, which, in Mars' language, is called "rom tom." The militia is required to meet two days in each month for drill, and each state is expected to furnish a certain number of men for a national guard, and in time of war against the "Gobays," a call is made by the president, and each state furnishes its quota of troops.

The state militia has been thoroughly drilled by officers of the national guard, and they are armed ready for battle at a moment's call.

The militia are all eager to volunteer, and the required number is selected by casting lots or standing in line and every third, fourth or fifth man is taken, according to the number required.

They have never had a civil war, and as they are about evenly matched against

the "Gobay" nation, in case of a general war, each nation calls out their complete force of militia.

One general battle settles the matter for the time being, as each side loses about the same, and they rest and prepare for the next attack.

I saw one battle which may interest our readers.

An invasion from the Gobays was expected, as their preparation for battle was discovered by airship scouts, and all the border towns of the Latunes were made ready to resist the attack. The towns are fortified by a double wall with the space between filled with earth. On the wall are placed watch towers and shooting engines which hurl immense fire balls into the ranks of the enemy.

We are stationed in mid air in an air ship above the contending parties and can witness every maneuver. On comes the foe and they are repulsed by the terrible fire balls hurled by the shooting engines.

These balls fall in the ranks of the enemy and explode and hurl death and destruction in every direction.

The attacking army retreat a short distance and go into camp for a few days, while they prepare to place and explode a mine under the walls of the besieged town.

All is ready to renew the attack and they approach and the mine is touched off and a great breach is made in the wall. Through this breach the attacking army begins to pour; but the shooting engines hidden in the walls of the building begin a galling fire and mow down the enemy as fast as they approach, and the attacking party retires in great disorder.

In other parts of the country the attacking party was successful and captured some cities and slew many of the Latunes.

With all the ferocity of the warriors of either country, they never molest the women, children or the aged, and before any town is attacked a surrender is de-

manded, and instead of a surrender it is understood that the people in the town not expecting to engage in the battle, will leave the town and remain in the country until after the battle.

If the town is captured these people and the remaining part of the army retreat to another town, and are provided for by the government.

If the town is not captured, the people return to the town to enjoy their homes again.

No prisoners are ever captured, but as soon as either side considers itself beaten, all the able bodied men retreat and carry their dead and wounded with them.

The battles are fierce, but of very short duration, and in case of a general war all the border cities are attacked simultaneously.

The people of either nation are not allowed to travel in the other country and they have no commercial relations and no representative or ministerial, consular or

any other relation, except that of enmity and hatred, exists. Each nation feels proud of its own strength and permits the air ship scouts to come and go unmolested except in time of hostilities.

Although the people of each nation are loyal and friendly at home and personal quarrels seldom occur and neighborhood feuds or quarrels are unknown or never occur, yet when opportunity offers to fight against the other nation they are always eager for the fray. The idea of cowardice does not exist, and they have no words which convey the meaning of treason or cowardice. They are indeed a war-like people and the planet was correctly named.

CUSTOMS, HABITS AND DOMESTIC LIFE.

All property belongs to the government and all labor is performed for the government. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the teacher and all other laborers are in the employ of the government and all produce belongs to the government, for distribution, and "no man liveth for himself alone."

Their medium of exchange is a kind of coupon system.

Each man and woman receives from the proper government clerk a coupon book at the beginning of each month, the same amount of coupons for each man and each woman.

The heads of families are allowed a certain amount of coupons for each child, but when the children reach the age of thirteen years the parents or guardians receive the same for each as for an adult and the children are expected to have regular employment the same as adults.

To secure an earnest effort on the part of all laborers a certain premium is allowed to those who complete their work perfectly, and so reasonable are the demands that almost every man, woman and child earn the offered premium.

The housewife is considered in the employment of the government and receives the same wages as the hospital nurse, the actress or any other female laborer. Preachers, physicians, surgeons, receive the same wages as the farmer or the clerk. There are no trusts, no great corporations, no millionaires and no poor people or tramps, but all have an abundance. All laborers are retired at the age of fifty and receive the same wages as when they labored, and the housewife is furnished a servant so that she may rest from her labors.

This seems very simple, but the people seem extremely happy in their simplicity. They simply have nothing to worry about. If they are sick, the gov-

ernment furnishes the necessary medical attendance and nurses, and all funeral expenses are paid by the government.

Their hours of labor are limited to six hours, and they have all the remaining time for rest and improvement. The meals are prepared by expert government cooks, and all food is furnished by the government, giving the individual the privilege of selecting from the bill of fare. The people dwell in small villages and every home is made comfortable. The capital city is quite a large city and the border towns are large and well fortified. The streets and highways and by-ways are kept in proper condition by the government, and the sidewalks and awnings are also kept in good repair, and everybody is treated alike and have the same care and protection from the government.

The homes or houses are built for comfort rather than for display, and the rooms of the houses have partitions that may be

removed or raised out of sight so that all rooms may be thrown together when desired.

The rooms seem to be without furniture except a few stools, but by the pressing of a button in the wall you discover or bring in sight your bed or table or easy chair.

All dressers, cupboards, etc., are built in the wall, and places for books, papers, clothing, etc., are built in the wall.

There are no carpets, but the floors are of a peculiar kind of wood that seems soft or similar to our India rubber. The houses are not large, as every room may be used as a bed room, and they need no kitchen or dining room, as all meals are taken in the public eating house where a family and their friends may have their meals served in a private room. They simply enter the room and press a button which is answered by a waiter who fills their orders without delay. They eat and are permitted to enter a reception room where

they meet their friends and neighbors for social intercourse. This room is supplied with reading matter, magazines, daily papers, literary works, etc.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

The home circle seems to be a model of simplicity.

The wife is considered queen of her household and is the head of the family in all matters of domestic economy, and the husband is the head of the family in matters of business.

The women are considered equal to the men and are treated as equals.

In their courtship the ladies act about the same part as the gentlemen of the earth. That is, they are expected to make all the advances and proposals. The men of marriageable age try to make themselves attractive to the ladies, but it is for the lady to take the first steps and do the wooing, and when she proposes, if her suit is favored by the gentleman of her choice he simply says, You may arrange for a family council.

The parents are duly notified by the anxious seeker after wedded bliss and

they meet in solemn council, and at their first meeting they simply talk the matter over and take a week for deliberation. They then meet and vote on the petition that has been formally made by the woman who has made the proposal. Three votes are necessary to elect.

If either parent is not living, a guardian is appointed by the government or by the courts, and the guardian takes the place of the parent. If it is decided in favor of a union the happy couple are notified, and the lady then goes to the home of her intended husband to live for a month and then he visits her at her home the same length of time.

The parents are then called together to hear the report of the visits, and if the couple still desire to marry, the ceremony is performed as soon as possible, and as they have no elaborate trouseaus, and all that is needed is to call the friends together, the wedding usually takes place within two or three days after the final council

of parents. During the two months that the couple have visited each other they have been allowed every opportunity to get acquainted and study each other, being together constantly, but of course they are prohibited from acting as husband and wife.

The marriage ceremony is then performed in the presence of invited friends, and is performed in the center of the room at the home of the groom's parents on a revolving platform similar to that in the theater or forum. This gives every one an equal chance to witness the ceremony, as the revolving platform brings the party face to face with every one present.

The happy couple then go to their home that has already been provided and tastily furnished by the government. They live together for a month and then are permitted to travel for one month, all expenses being paid by the government. The wedding trip is not attended by any

exciting scenes, but the happy couple seek only to enjoy each other's society.

After the trip they are met at their home by their friends for congratulations. They are now considered married and begin to live as husband and wife. During their associations together for four months they have rigidly adhered to the strictest principles of virtue, and now that they have had four months of intimate acquaintance they are ready to enjoy their conjugal relations. There is no great marriage feast, and no charivari excitement. During this period of four months they have rested from their labors, but now the husband is ready to begin his usual avocation and the wife is expected to assume her household duties.

Before any man or woman can be married they must pass a physical examination to determine whether they have sufficient health and strength to bear children, and once each year the husband and wife are expected or compelled to pass

the physical examination to determine whether they may continue to bear children, and if any parents bear children when they are not pronounced healthy the children are taken from them and reared in the government nursery and training school until they become strong and healthy.

This precaution on the part of the government to bring forth children by strong and healthy parents causes the people to be almost free from sickness or disease, and a stronger and healthier people cannot be found on earth. The people are free from worry, care or anxiety, and the highest ambition seems to be to be strong and well, and you seldom hear any one complain of aches and pains or suffering. If any parents bear children when the physical examining board pronounces them unfit for such duties, they are sent to prison for a time, but if they have other children at home they serve in prison alternately an equal part

of each day, so that one of them may be at home to care for the children. This seldom occurs, because the wife being the head of the family seldom disobeys the laws in this respect.

If the parents are pronounced unhealthy they are expected to take especial care of themselves until the next annual physical examination, and if they both pass the required examination they are permitted by the laws to bear children, and this causes them the greatest happiness. The Spartan mothers were proud to raise male children, but the Latune mothers are just as proud to raise children of either sex.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools are all government institutions. The teachers are employed by the government and all books and supplies are furnished by the government.

All children from seven to thirteen years of age are expected to go to school and the chief studies are Politeness, Reading, Numbers, and Astronomy besides an industrial occupation. The industrial school is the chief feature of the Mars schools, and every child serves an apprenticeship in the schools in the trade or profession that the child, the parents and the teacher selects. The natural inclination or bent of the child is a great factor in the selection of an avocation.

Politeness or etiquette is so thoroughly taught that the people become highly polished or cultured, and rudeness is seldom seen in children or adults.

The idea of selfishness does not seem to prevail anywhere. The children have equal advantages in the schools.

They have no tardiness or truancy and children are never absent except on account of sickness, and this occurs so seldom that the teachers do not keep any record of attendance but merely record an occasional absence, and in every case on record in the schools I examined, the cause of the absence is sickness. There is no word conveying the meaning of corporal punishment, and such a thing as whipping children never occurs in school or home.

The time devoted to study and recitation is four hours, and four hours are devoted to the industrial work each day, and the seven years of school life make the pupils proficient in the four branches of study and in the chosen trade or profession.

All writing is done in short-hand and all print is in the same characters, and the pupils do not have to learn to spell by letter and learn print, and script and short-hand, but the one style of writing

answers all purposes. I wonder at the simple things composing the work required of Mars' pupils, and when I think of the great book satchels and the arm loads of books and slates I have seen carried by the children of earth, I wish we had sufficient common sense among the educators of earth to eliminate from the school curricula all the unnecessary rubbish and teach only practical things. The arithmetic used in Mars' schools consists of (eighty-four) pages and they have no higher mathematics except astronomy, and for the astronomer there is a course in trigonometry and geometry, but the public schools are not burdened with anything but practical studies.

Ladies teach the branches and all the industrial work pertaining to house-keeping, and the gentlemen teach all other industries.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Each town or city has a grand forum large enough to hold the entire population. The larger cities have a number of these forums so as to be convenient to all the people. These forums are places for public amusements or entertainments and in the large towns the districts in which the forum is located is also called a forum to distinguish it from other parts of the city.

The seats are so arranged and the acoustic properties are so perfect that every one has an equal chance to hear and see the performances. The forum is in a large building which is so perfectly heated and lighted that one seat is considered as good as another. The stage is in the center and the seats are arranged like an amphitheatre.

The stage is made to revolve and several performances are given at the same time, but the stage is made to revolve noiselessly, and as it revolves it brings each performance in full view of every beholder.

Entertainments are given on one evening of each week and the actors and theatre managers being in the employ of the government, the admission is always free. Everybody goes and as the theatrical troupes are only permitted to exhibit in the same forum two weeks in succession, the people are favored with new plays since no two troupes in the theatrical circuits are permitted to use the same play. There are a number of these theatrical circuits with a sufficient number of towns or forums in each circuit so that each town will have a different troupe every two weeks throughout the year.

Every town or forum has a theatrical troupe and great competition is seen, as every town tries to have the very best troupe.

Each troupe plays two different leading plays with a great variety of acts, performances and feats.

No daring or dangerous feats are allowed, but each act is judged on account of

its artistic display, and each year they are expected to have a complete change of program.

The traveling expenses, entertainments and costumes and all expenses are paid by the government, or I should say provided by the government, and every troupe is expected to give high class exhibitions, and nothing vulgar or common or low is ever attempted.

Around the stage there is a space for the exhibition of animals. This display of animals is always near the close of the performance, so that the people will not have to endure the smell of the animals a great length of time. The horses all appear in colors similar to our zebras and the riding is extremely artistic and beautiful.

The movements of the actors seem so light, free and graceful. One reason is, the attraction of gravitation is only about one-eighth as great as it is on earth, which may be more readily understood

when I say the writer weighs on earth, two hundred pounds, but his weight on Mars is about twenty eight pounds. The people seem to be of greater strength than the people of earth, but not quite so large.

The average weight of men is twenty pounds, or about one hundred and fifty-four pounds by earth weight. The same amount of exertion seems to accomplish so much more.

High jumping is one feature of the performance, and they leap from twenty to thirty feet in the air and perform many astonishing tricks while in the air. During the performance very fine music is rendered by a string band, but so soft and sweet that it does not prevent the assembly from hearing every word spoken by the performers, and all actors are expected to make themselves understood when speaking or singing.

COMMERCE.

All prices are regulated by the government, and everyone pays the same prices for like articles, meals, etc. The working suit for each individual is a uniform peculiar to his avocation. The dress suits of all people are various, according to the tastes of each individual, but all prices are regulated by the government, and in public you cannot know a person's avocation by his dress.

All clothing worn by all the people is tailor made, and as the tailors, milliners, shoemakers, etc., are all paid by the government, the purchaser only pays for the material, and such a thing as shoddy work or shoddy goods is never known. There is no attempt to cheat, wrong or defraud anyone in any manner whatever, because all work is inspected by experts and it would be impossible to deceive them. There is no adulteration of food, but everything is made as pure as possible. The

motto of all laborers is "Not how much, but how well," but at the same time they each aim to accomplish a fair day's work.

The object of the government is to keep all people supplied with every production, so that one place can not claim any advantage over another, and there is no chance of becoming dissatisfied and there is practically no moving from place to place.

In the manufacture of every article, utility, comfort and taste govern, and there is no attempt at display at the expense of health and happiness. It is needless to say that the notion of using corsets, tight shoes, etc., has never been conceived by the women or men of Mars. Of course there are no dress reform associations and in fact there are no other reform associations, because no abnormal conditions are permitted to exist in modes of living or in any commerce.

CITY PARKS.

Every city is provided with a city park which is artistically planned, and all animal and vegetable life is on display.

These parks are free to the people at all times because they are government institutions.

At regular stated times general celebrations are arranged and all people gladly assemble in the park for a grand holiday, and when they leave their homes to go to these celebrations or anywhere else they never lock their doors. They seem to have no notions whatever of thieving, pilfering or burglarizing, which happy condition seems to be the natural result of their absence of money. There is no struggle for wealth, either through "highway robbery" or high-handed robbery through great monopolies such as exist on the earth. The telephones and lines belong to the government. The government owns all railways, waterways, ships, air

ships, all the land,—everything. Homes are provided for all. Every married couple is furnished a home by the government, but the architects plan the houses somewhat different and the husband and wife are permitted to select the home that they desire.

But we are digressing.

One thing is very noticeable in all celebrations in the parks or in any other assemblages. The children all wear a badge on which is placed the street and number of their respective homes, and as all adult people are expected to protect any children, they are allowed perfect liberty to run about and enjoy themselves. If a child is lost it is expected of the adults to take it to a central station, where a policeman or patrolman is detailed to take the child to the place designated on its badge as its home. The notion of kidnapping seems never to have entered the minds of these contented Latunes.

In these parks are places for displays of

art, pictures, vases, sculpture, paintings, hand work, needle work, anything and everything made by hand. Nothing is allowed on display except the most perfect work, except in the display of the industrial schools. The best specimens are taken from each grade in each year.

In all these associations of the people, everyone seems to be acquainted with everybody, and the people of any city are not strangers to each other.

If any strangers from other cities arrive at any time they wear a badge bearing the name of the city, and these are always treated with great respect, and the "stranger within the gates" is indeed well cared for.

RELIGION.

Only one form of religion seems to exist among the Latunes. Their bible is so plain and simple, without any ambiguity or even without a chance of quibbling or controversy. · They never hear anything of sects or creeds. There are no agnostics, infidels, cynics or stoics and they do not have any word in their language that conveys the idea of eccentricities, idiosyncrasies or cranks.

They worship a supreme being as their creator and preserver. They had no original sinner and of course have never been in a lost condition. They have no conception of a hell or devil, but all expect to exist forever in a beautiful hereafter. Their notions of eternal bliss seem to be that they will continue to improve in knowledge and power and that their labors will be all of a useful nature.

They worship God or the Supreme Intelligence, and one day in each week

they assemble in the "Forum" for divine services which consists of most beautiful music, a lecture or sermon and a form of entertainment that is elevating as well as fascinating and entertaining. I asked one intelligent individual if there were different religious denominations, but he could not be made to comprehend my meaning.

Their simple form of religion and the perfectly plain language of their bible, leaves no room for doubting, and they have no word in their language that conveys the notion of doubting. They have no idea of attempting to deceive, as deception is usually practiced on the earth for mercenary motives, but here they have no word conveying the notion of deception. They carry their religion into their everyday lives. In fact they seem to have a heaven on Mars. Their sermons seem to be for encouragement and to extol the goodness of God. They have no ordinances or ceremonies, but they simply wor-

ship God for his goodness, and not to escape punishment here or hereafter; and since the minister is employed by the government and the church worship is under the care of the government, everything in this line is free. They can not say "salvation is free," because they have never been in a "lost condition" and do not need saving. They are safe or saved. They have no use for such expressions as "the survival of the fittest," which usually means on earth "the survival of the fightest."

To the enterprising, pushing, scrambling, jostling, grasping, selfish people in many localities on earth the simple ways of the Mars people will seem too tame. To this I can only say we cannot help it. We are only writing what has been made plain to the writer through the Clairvoyant powers of one who proved herself to be exact and accurate in visiting places on earth, even places that neither she nor the writer had ever seen.

FACILITIES FOR TRAVELING.

The numerous waterways and air ships render but few railroads necessary, and most of the business done on the few railroads is mainly freight business between towns not connected by waterways. We do not learn what the motive power is on water, land or in the air ships. If it is steam no smoke or steam is visible. All of these roads as well as waterways and ships, and air ships belong to the government. Every person is carried free on a pass issued by the proper officer, and no carrying vessel or car is ever over crowded.

The railroads have double tracks and accidents seldom occur and no dangerous speed is ever attempted. For short distances or private conveyance, the government furnishes to every town or forum a certain number of vehicles,—a kind of horseless carriage, which is rented out to the people at a very low rate. Besides these every family is provided with a

unicycle. This is a wheel made very large and the rider is within the wheel, and it is so constructed that the center of gravity falls below the center of the wheel, and it is almost impossible for an accident to occur. This seems to be a wheel within a wheel, so geared together that the movement of the pedals will cause the outer wheel to revolve. They could not grasp the meaning of such an expression as "taking a header."

Every child born into this Latune nation is presented a beautiful child's carriage or cab. The government has these made in various styles and the parents are permitted to select the style desired. This present is made by the government and this is only one of the many ways the government manifests great interest in the little ones.

The respect for the aged is shown in many ways also, and one that is appreciated perhaps more than any other is the fact that after they have reached the age

of retirement they receive from the government an elegant easy carriage. These are made so as to be readily distinguished from any other vehicle, and great respect is shown to these aged people when out riding as well as at home.

TILLING THE SOIL.

All farming is done by machinery and the motive power is the same as that used in propelling the carriages. Farming is conducted on scientific principles and from the numerous streams and artificial waterways they obtain water for irrigation.

If at any time there is a scarcity of rain they irrigate and such a thing as a famine or failure of crops has not occurred in several past centuries. The garbage and refuse of the towns is all conveyed to the farms, if it is fit for fertilizing, but if not, it is consumed by fire.

The sanitary condition of all the towns is so perfect that they have no epidemics and the health of the people is almost perfect.

Great care is taken to rotate the crops in such a manner as not to impoverish the soil.

A great variety of vegetables similar to our potatoes, carrots, etc., are raised.

Their variety of choice fruits is simply wonderful to behold, but they can not compete with the earth in this line, but what they raise they save, because the government has a sufficient number of storage buildings to properly care for everything in this line.

What they have in immense quantities is a vast variety of nuts, large and small, and of almost every conceivable shape and kind.

ART DISPLAYS.—PAINTINGS.

Entering the art halls I find in art what far surpasses any of earth's displays I have ever seen or heard of, and I speak thus advisedly as I have seen the finest displays of art in Europe and America. Fascinating surroundings, mysterious and sublime in every department. It is like entering through a great stone wall with three great arch doors opening up on the most picturesque parks of magnificent foliage, statuary, rockeries, mounds, landscapes and flowers of rarest kinds and colorings. Among these in glorious profusion are urns and vines and flowing spraying fountains that make the scenery and place a paradise.

The spraying fountains and waterfalls that dash the spray of mist and dew on every plant, tree, statue and urn, make all seem crystallized when the brilliant illuminations, known to the great artists, bring out every shadow in a deeper shade,

and every light reflected as from radiant stars through a mist of dazzling dew-drops.

We see massive statuary of the noble men and women and beautiful children, as well as of animals. These we behold in this most beautiful park, which leads to the main hall where we find displayed everything in art on a grander, more perfect and magnificent scale, a complete description of which would require volumes of poetry.

Old masters had painted under inspiration, and every face and form is life-like in appearance, which seem to be living beings, rather than paintings, with purity of mind and body portrayed. The fur of animals, the heavy clothing, everything, perfectly represented in this display of high art.

The child's picture painted by a great master is perfect. The child is in almost a nude state, with hands outstretched feeding two large white birds almost like

the swans of earth, but heavier and more massive feathers. The child seems to have chased the birds from their nest and is master of the nest, but is feeding and kindly petting the birds. The nest is made of weeds, small twigs and leaves.

Another picture of immense size is of beautiful women showing the different types of the beautiful Latune daughters, all in perfect harmony and admiration for each other; all intelligent and angelic in appearance.

A picture of perfectly formed men, heavily robed in furs. Each man bears a medal or badge giving evidence of honors he has won in battle or in civil life, where great skill and high artistic talent had been developed.

The marine pictures in perspective, with a blending of colors impossible to describe in a few words, seem to be beyond human hands to paint nature so divinely.

The painting of an air ship sailing in air is so inspiring, as it seems to sail

majestically along, beautifully lighted with colored lights, and with many joyous people aboard and many more on the ground below to cheer the voyagers and wish them a glorious journey and heavenly dreams. The ship's band with musical instruments playing in mid air is echoed back to them by a band playing at the starting station. The people seem entranced by the distant strains of music and seem to give more attention to the departing band than to the one playing to all those left behind. We see in this picture the landscape below, the herds of animals in the fields, the streams of water, and all seems harmonious.

The next picture shows an air ship descending and landing at night. The light of moons makes the vessel look weird and the people ghost-like. They seem to be descending toward the earth like a group of chirping birds. This moonlight picture is great, too great for me to attempt a description of it.

The paintings of animals in groups represent the animals as friendly to themselves and to human kind. The Mars people love the animals and care for them and there are many pets. The painter gives to the animals such a familiar and lovelike appearance that you seem to want to talk to and pet the pictured animals. They never need any "Bands of Mercy" among these people because there is no cruelty to animals here.

Groups of pictures of fishes and reptiles, peculiar in shape and coloring, and some like the fishes and animals of the earth's seas.

The old masters of Mars have painted the mother love and child. This is indeed a master piece. Such exquisitely tender looks does the mother love give her babe. Even Raphael has never produced anything to equal it. There is such inspiration in this picture that the beholders bow in reverence and uncover their heads to the mother love and child.

One painting represents God blessing the children. His radiant countenance is as the sun shining and He smiles words of love and each child is so attracted by the power of love that all their faces are gazing upward and their lips seem to say love, love, to thee, so great and so good. Their beautiful hands are lifting to him the most gorgeous flowers, wreaths, palms, crescents, and crowns, and they appear to desire to give still greater honor to the Ruler of all and the Giver of all good to man.

Another great painting by a great master is a group of twelve Mars women, bowing and holding in their hands tall ancient bronze candle sticks. These are standing in a circle, with God in the center, and the brightness of His crown of glory causes the light of the candles to appear dim, and His light overshadows all. Around them seems misty atmosphere in which are seen their favorite palms as if standing guard.

Another painting represents God's love of animals. He shows how He values their lives as He stands in their midst placing food, grain, grasses and branches, and waters them with clear, sparkling water. They show their gratitude by feeding together in perfect harmony, resting their grateful eyes upon Him as if returning thanks for His great goodness to them. Words can not describe these paintings and only the inspired can paint them and the beholder becomes inspired as he gazes upon them.

Ancient and modern paintings of their presidents and governors, both men and women, show greatness of character and nobility of mind in each face. They seem to be living, breathing, speaking pictures. There are many rooms and galleries full of these great pictures and it would require volumes to describe them.

The larger and more elaborate painting in this large hall exhibits the manner of honoring those who had reached the high-

est degree of excellence or perfection in their life's work. Men and women having received the beautiful medals to which they are entitled, and having received great honors, their animated faces are so life-like I seem to enter into their lives and feel that I am one of them.

Then we see the painting where these same happy people are honored by the government with a great banquet, where all are so merry. The menu and service all life-like, the dishes in their various styles and colorings, gold, silver and bronze pitchers, cups, bowls, vases, art decorations, etc., to represent much beyond my comprehension.

This all is so fascinating that I attempt to handle one of the bronze pieces.

The fruits and flowers in this immense picture I could almost take hold of and handle, so perfect are the shades and lights and colorings.

One feature in these great paintings is the representation of the pictures and

pieces of art hung on the interior walls of these government reception rooms; portraits, pictures of scenery, arts and decorations, the richness of heavy draperies, all combine to please and enlighten the lovers of art. It shows years of study and labor as well as rare talent to produce such great masterpieces. The harmony among the people, the harmony in music, the harmony in nature, all mingling together, I feel as if I am one in their midst and can realize the beauteous lives of all who have been and now are on good old Mars. O how I admire these most beautiful pictures, seen in perspective, apparently at such distance.

The displaying of elegant furniture let down from the walls of these great reception rooms; the servants in order, chairs in order and all luxuries supplied and the guests so cared for. What can it be but really live pictures and not painted on canvas? It is simply wonderful to see all human life so accurately

reproduced. So many of these pictures are large in size and show the customs and costumes of ancient and modern times.

The pictures of battles show skill and bravery in every figure, all men being so perfect in body and very nearly the same size. The power that moves the wagons that carry the great shooting engines is unseen, similar to our auto-mobiles, and this same power is used to produce the effect in the moving pictures. These are on revolving platforms, and the complicated machinery causes the various figures to appear and act as living beings, showing the maneuvers, the actual movements of the soldiers in battle. The discharge of the great shooting engines, the awful carnage, the wounded, the dying and the dead; the victors crowned with glory, with the enemy retreating. Then is shown the work of rebuilding the city, and all calm and peaceful.

Babyland is a very interesting and at-

tractive picture, large in size, rich in coloring. The scenery is in a woodland, and these babes in the woods are exercising, climbing and romping. Their light, easy movements are easily imagined as you see them among the branches in almost every imaginable position. Perfect happiness seems to be represented in every feature. Those on the dark mossy ground are playing among the rocks and natural mounds, hiding and seeking and almost every conceivable children's pass-time is beautifully represented. The nurses and matrons are seen in a group near the outskirts of this babyland ready to care for them. Patrolmen seem to be walking to and fro to show that the children are under the special care of the government.

The picture of a baby in the cradle with its mother carefully rocking it to sleep, while she seems to sing in sweet, low tones, as the fond papa is taking a last look at the sweet little darling before

going to his day's work. His look is that of tender love and pride.

The nursery is furnished by the government with everything the children need for their comfort and proper amusement, and there is not a favored few, but *all* are favored and favorites. A beautiful picture of *Home* shows the happy family, some reclining on a sofa, others sitting at tables playing games and playing on musical instruments similar to the pianos on earth, though smaller. Such love and harmony, such congeniality, leads the beholder to exclaim, "O God, Thou hast blest the homes of Mars!"

No gossip, no fault finding, no scoldings. Such things as backbiting, gossiping, etc., are not known to these simple people.

The clock that runs by an unseen power, that seems like a perpetual motion, shows the hour, minute and second, and the times of all the moons, as well as the day of the month. On the

face of this clock the child is taught its first lessons in astronomy.

There are pyramids of flowers in picture and beautiful forms of children looking out and romping through and among the flowers and tossing the flowers here and there. To represent life and beauty seems to be the aim of the artists.

Many more of these paintings might be described, but enough has been given to give the reader an idea of what is contained in these magnificent art buildings.

ART DISPLAYS—SCULPTURE.

A most beautiful figure representing LOVE IMMORTAL, is in the form of a woman cut in pure white marble, standing erect and holding in the palm of right hand a brilliant gem representing a star and the manner in which the precious gem is cut causes it to shine as the brightness of a star by day and by night, and light the face of the figure causing it to beam with a heavenly radiance impossible to describe. The left hand is placed on the left side of the forehead as if listening to hear the whisperings of love from all nature, and the face seems entranced by these old yet ever new revelations of love coming from the hearts of all living, in expressions of most exquisite tenderness. Thrown over this figure, there is a delicate veil carved so delicately as to represent the finest texture. This almost transparent veil does not conceal the perfect figure, but seems to intensify the

effect. The draping is the most artistic I have ever beheld, and where caught up it is fastened with small star stones similar to that in the right hand, though smaller. The veil is hung and draped full trailing in the back, but the sides and front not so long. The feet and limbs seem so perfect and lifelike that you almost imagine the spirit of life animates them. This love statue rests upon a base of highly polished dark gray stone, bowl-shaped on its upper surface, so highly polished as to reflect with the power of what we would call a French plate mirror, and this adds greatly to the wonderful effect and causes an appearance of a number of similar statues in a group. On the sides of this stone base are carved wreaths of palms, flowers, grain and what seems like massed ferns and grasses; everything seems by the artistic carving to be represented in natural living colors.

Many are the pieces of statuary of women, the mothers, sisters and daugh-

ters of Mars, so perfect in form, exhibiting the perfect purity in their lives. These figures represent womankind as mothers, as government officers, rulers, and in every phase of woman's sphere existing on this most favored planet.

Man, his power, bravery, dignity and nobility is shown in one grand statue. He stands forth fearlessly with every fibre of his body ready to do duty as a citizen, as an officer or as a soldier. He is indeed what might be called a well developed man, prepared to occupy any position in public or private, in peace or in war.

Sculptured animals are seen in various colors of stone, not exactly like our animals, but smaller, hardier and covered with thick massy wool or fur, some with short, straight horns, others without horns. All varieties of animals cut in every conceivable variety of stone. These are to represent the various schools of sculpture.

Fowls and birds of every variety are

carved in stone and not moulded. The plumage is not as rich in colorings as our birds, but is heavier with more blue and gray. Birds with large bills and rusty large claws. Singing birds, one species of eagle so strong and large that it can carry off animals as large as a young calf. The work of the art schools furnishes a vast number and variety of these birds in stone as well as painted on canvas.

A large figure of a lion similar to our lion except that the heavy long fur covers the whole body instead of the neck and shoulders as worn by our king of beasts.

Tigers, dogs, horses and cattle all small and covered, some with heavy fur, others with a heavy coat of wool, these are all faithfully represented but in such abundance and apparent confusion that we can only glance at them. Many of these animals seem so tame and docile that the beholder is moved with an impulse to pet them, forgetting that they are

not endowed with life. The figures in the ornithological department are so perfect that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the stuffed birds, and even the live birds that are kept in the room for comparison, and all these are on revolving tables or pedestals, and the revolving of the tables sets in motion musical instruments that produce bird notes so perfect that they sound like the singing of birds in the forest. Indeed, the music of these instruments is similar to the bird notes in the Wagnerian music in the Siegfried and Tannhauser. Some of these figures of birds and animals are massed together to form arches, pyramids, lofty steps and exterior and interior house decorations.

Mail Course in Magnetic Healing

—BY—

PROF. J. W. WELTNER,

President of the National University of Magnetic Healing,

of St. Louis, Mo., is complete and perfect, giving to everyone of ordinary intelligence, the power to cure all well known diseases without medicine. Hundreds of students have taken this course and all reports that have come in express perfect satisfaction.

TESTIMONIALS:

CLINTON FORGE, VA., Sept. 13, 1899.

DEAR PROFESSOR: I received your Mail Course 10 days ago, and I am pleased that I took it. It is full of just the information one needs. With your forceful instruction it does seem that anyone could be a healer of himself and others.

Yours Respectfully, REV. J. C. DICKSON.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 2, 1899.

PROF. J. W. WELTNER, 3512 Bell Ave., St. Louis.

DEAR FRIEND: Words cannot express my appreciation of your wonderful mail course in magnetic healing.

I never have read anything that has done me so much good. I would not be without the knowledge I have gained from your course for thousands of dollars. I know I can cure myself and others, and my life shall be on a grander and nobler scale than I had ever conceived it possible for me. I had heard so much of your wonderful healing powers, and now I can readily see how you have done such great things, because your course is so plain that any one can learn how to heal. Sincerely, E. T. BURGHARDT.

DID NOT HAVE TO MORTGAGE HIS HOME.

CITRONELLE, ALA., Sept. 30, 1899.

PROF. J. W. WELTNER, St. Louis, Mo.

MY DEAR PROF: Your letter with enclosure to hand and by their receipt I have been very greatly benefited and strengthened. One reason I presume why I made such poor progress is because I was told that your Mail Course was no good, and that my only hope of success lay in a visit to Nevada and take the course there.

I became strongly impressed that that was my only course. That would cost me $200.00 which I do not possess I even went so far as to try and place a mortgage on my home, for the purpose of raising the amount, but could find no one willing to lend me the money. I am very glad now that I could not. I know now that you are MORE FOR DOING GOOD than to accumulate the ALMIGHTY $ $ $, and you are a TRULY CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN. You can rest assured that I deeply and truly appreciate your kindness. Very truly your friend, W. H. H. CLARK.

ANYBODY CAN LEARN.

1729 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1899.

PROF. J. W. WELTNER, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I have carefully studied and assimilated your course of instructions, and have also studied Prof. S. A. Weltner's course of Nevada, Mo. I must say that your course excels in your masterly discussion of the source and application of the healing power in your strong analysis of the mind and its control of the body.

It seems to me that anybody can be a healer after studying your course. I am perfectly well pleased with your instructions and I consider what I have learned from you worth considerable money to me. I know I can cure disease without medicine and I expect to make Magnetic healing my business for the rest of my life.

Accept my thanks for the great good your teachings have done me. Sincerely yours,

C. HILLS.

A WELL SATISFIED STUDENT.

4037 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1899.

PROF. J. W. WELTNER,

President of the National University, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for the benefits I have obtained through your course of study of Magnetic Healing.

I was induced to take your course of study after hearing of your remarkable success in curing diseases without medicine. I had been a sufferer for many years from disordered stomach, dyspepsia, constipation and catarrh of the head. From your course of study I learned how to cure myself and as "charity begins at home" I decided to try to rid myself of my ailment and I am happy to say I have cured myself entirely. I feel like a new man. I can't find words to express my appreciation of your wonderful course of study that has wrought such complete cures in my own body.

I have taken other well known and well advertised courses of study and I feel bound by justice to state that yours is the best course I have studied, as every point is so wonderfully strong and plain that the most ignorant can not fail to comprehend it. I do not mean it for flattery when I say I consider your course the best published and yourself the most powerful healer I have ever met.

Very truly your friend,
G. R. HILL,
4037 Easton Ave.

P. S. I must also state that I do not have to spend my money for medicine for my family but when my wife or children have any ailment I cure them myself. G. R. HILL.

This course with diploma will be sent on receipt of $10.00 in Postal or Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft.

Address: PROF. J. W. WELTNER,
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